

**MINUTES of the
DELAWARE ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL**

WebEx Event – May 16, 2022

Attendance:

Member	Present
P. Anderson	Yes
N. Batta	Yes
C. Bo	No
C. Bonini	Yes
S. Bravo	Yes
J. Bullock	Yes
L. Davis Burnham	Yes
R. Byrd	Yes
C. Cade	Yes
W. Carson	No
N. Cook	Yes
C. Davis	Yes
K. Dwyer	Yes
B. Fasy	Yes
R. Geisenberger	Yes
D. Gillan	Yes

Member	Present
R. Glen	Yes
G. Hindes	Yes
M. Houghton	Yes
M. Jackson	Yes
R.A. Jones	Yes
A. Lubin	Yes
M. Magarik	Yes
N. Majeski	Yes
G. Marcozzi	Yes
I. McConnel	Yes
C. Morgan	No
E. Ratledge	Yes
T. Shopa	Yes
D. Short	Yes
D. Sokola	Yes

Members in Attendance: 28

Members Absent: 3

Others Present: Former Rep. B. Short, A. Aka, D. Alexander, B. DiVirgilio, L. Elder, C. Engelsiepen, S. Finnigan, A. Godfrey, R. Goldsmith, C. Hall, J. Hammond, D. Haw-Young, A. Jenkins, J. Johnstone, K. Knight, N. Konzelman, J. Maddox, M. Marlin, B. Mayrack, M. Moore, R. Morris, P. Redmond, D. Roose, R. Scoglietti, K. Scollon, J. Seemans, D. Singh, J. Smith, S. Sokolowski, T. Strayer, L. Thornton and members of the press.

Opening Business: Mr. Houghton called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m.

Mr. Houghton welcomed Ms. Sheila Bravo, President and CEO of Delaware Alliance for Nonprofit Advancement, as a new member of DEFAC. He also acknowledged the attendance of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gillan, and announced the departure from DEFAC of Mr. Fasy, the President of Delaware Park.

Mr. Houghton acknowledged Mr. Fasy's contributions over the years and wished him well for the future.

The minutes from the March meeting were approved as submitted.

Expenditure Forecasts:

Mr. Ratledge and Ms. Engelsiepen presented the General Fund Expenditure forecasts.

General Fund Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2022:

Mr. Ratledge noted an FY 2022 spending authority of \$6,243.9 million and indicated that the recommended General Fund Expenditure estimate of \$5,033.8 million for the ongoing fiscal year is 11.4% higher than the actual value for FY 2021.

During the Subcommittee meeting Ms. Engelsiepen had reviewed the Balance Sheet method. She had noted a \$1,176 million increase in spending authority between FY 2021 and FY 2022, as well as a \$661 million increase in Reversions, Encumbered and Continuing estimate.

Ms. Engelsiepen had attributed the 11.4% growth in Expenditure to i) extraordinary revenue leading to \$692 million worth of cash projects in the FY 2022 capital bill, and ii) an operating budget growth of 4.9% that was derived from the May 2021 benchmark index. She had also explained that growth of the Encumbered estimate was due to tracking, while that of the Continuing estimate could be traced to the impact of cash projects in the capital bill with a three-year spending timeline.

Ms. Engelsiepen had also reviewed the Functional method. She had attributed the increase in Salary estimate during FY 2022 to pay policy and the impact of a one-time \$1,000 bonus to State employees. Meanwhile, one-time \$500 bonus to retirees had led to an increase in the Pension estimate.

Ms. Engelsiepen had attributed the increase in both Grants and Contractual Services estimates over the prior fiscal year to an increase in cash projects, which included the Community Reinvestment Fund, Strategic Fund, and South Market Street project (Grants), as well as William Henry Middle School project and the City of Wilmington Education Initiative (Contractual Services).

Ms. Engelsiepen had noted a large increase in the Medicaid estimate over FY 2021 thanks to an increased number of eligibles. She noted that the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP) would remain effective through the end of September and that redetermination of eligibility would only take place after the enhancement had

expired.

Ms. Engelsiepen mentioned that the number of Medicaid eligibles stood at 295,628 in April 2022, up 9.8% from a year earlier and up 25.6% from March 2020. In addition, the number of newly eligibles was 15,903 in April 2022, as opposed to 13,255 a year earlier and 10,790 in March 2020. At the Full Council meeting, Mr. Ratledge mentioned that Medicaid rolls should begin to decrease after September. (See Table 1a and Table 1b for complete details).

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept \$5,033.8 million as the Expenditure estimate for FY 2022. The estimate represents an increase of \$514.8 million from FY 2021 but a decrease of \$16.5 million from the March estimate.

General Fund Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2023:

Mr. Ratledge attributed the \$108.3 million increase in Salaries to pay policy, the 27th pay (which occurs every 11 years) and recruitment and retention initiatives.

Mr. Ratledge also mentioned an increase in the Contractual Services estimate and a decrease in the Grants estimate. During the Subcommittee meeting Ms. Engelsiepen had indicated that capital cash projects would utilize more contractual services than grant/pass through type awards in FY 2023.

Examples of such cash projects for FY 2023 included the City of Wilmington Education Initiative, Shoreline and Waterway projects, and Market Pressure which was defined as rising material and construction costs from school projects. (See Table 1c for complete details).

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept \$5,443.2 million as the Expenditure estimate for FY 2023. The estimate represents an increase of \$409.4 million from FY 2022.

Revenue Forecasts:

Ms. Davis Burnham and Mr. Roose presented the General Fund Revenue forecasts.

Ms. Davis Burnham summarized the General Fund revenue forecasts. She said the FY 2022 forecast calls for a \$17.8 million decrease in net receipts. The decrease occurs despite large jumps in the personal income, corporate income, and franchise taxes.

Ms. Davis Burnham said that robust growth in the latter revenue categories was consistent with a May 12, 2022, *Wall Street Journal* editorial showing a boom in income taxes at the

Federal level: Federal receipts through April are up 39% while individual income taxes are 68% higher and corporate income taxes are up 21%. Ms. Davis Burnham noted that rising tax receipts have also been posted by other U.S. states.

Economic Outlook

Mr. Aka presented economic forecasts for the U.S. (produced by S&P Global Market Intelligence) and Delaware (developed by the Department of Finance). He began by mentioning that key S&P Global assumptions are the same as in March and pertain to the inclusion of all relief packages into the national forecast, the path of the pandemic, monetary policy, and the prices of crude oil and farm output.

Before turning to the national forecast Mr. Aka described jobs openings at the national level, noting an increase in openings from 11.3 million in February 2022 to 11.5 million in March. He presented a graph showing job openings as a proxy for the demand of labor, the number of unemployed individuals seeking work and the number of people who are not in the labor force but would want a job, the combination of which would represent the supply of labor.

Mr. Aka noted that although demand and supply of labor are closer to equilibrium in recent months, supply exceeded demand prior to 2018. Mr. Bonini asked for a definition of "not in the labor force but would want a job" and asked whether the category includes everyone who have dropped out of the labor force. Mr. Aka explained that the category includes "discouraged workers", that is, individuals that were looking for work but have given up. Mr. Bonini asked if individuals that have dropped out of the labor force but would not want a job now are also reflected in the chart. Mr. Aka replied negatively.

Mr. Ratledge asked whether there is a skills mismatch in the labor market. Mr. Aka replied that skills mismatch has occurred in the past and that he suspected some level of mismatch to be occurring at the moment. Mr. Shopa asked how often and for how long have the lines representing the supply of and demand for labor crossed in the past. Mr. Aka replied that supply exceeded demand prior to 2018. The lines intersected during the last recession and Mr. Aka speculated they could intersect again by the end of the year, assuming continued increase in supply.

Mr. Geisenberger suggested that perhaps the economy is returning to a new, post COVID demographic trend. Mr. Aka said many factors are believed to affect the supply of labor, some of which structural, but there is no definite answer as to the current determinants of supply. Mr. Gillan asked whether opening seasonal jobs and increasing immigration would influence the demand and supply lines described in the chart. Mr. Aka responded affirmatively.

With respect to the U.S. economic outlook Mr. Aka described a lower short-term real GDP growth outlook expected by S&P Global in May (due to a contraction in the first quarter)

and a lower medium-term outlook on the back of tighter financial conditions. The nation's CY 2022 real GDP growth was reduced from 3.0% in March to 2.4%. Additionally, GDP growth in CY 2023 is trimmed from 2.8% to 2.4%, and in 2024 from 2.7% to 2.3%. Not surprisingly, S&P Global expected a softer near-term outlook for consumer spending and decreased inflationary pressures from the next (calendar) year.

Mr. Aka then presented a chart showing that regional employment continues to recover despite some dragging from Delaware and Maryland. He also showed another chart describing strong net earnings growth posted by Delaware in CY 2021, after defining net earnings as any personal income series exclusive of dividends, interest and rent, and transfer payments (e.g., wage and salary, and proprietors' income). Transfer receipts have declined since last year as a source of personal income growth, but stronger net earnings growth has more than made up for the decline in transfers.

Mr. Aka presented the Delaware employment forecast, which was driven by monthly employment reports for January, February, and March that were received after the March meeting. He said the FY 2022 jobs growth forecast has been reduced from 4.0% in March to less than 3.0%. However, growth is expected to rebound to 4.5% in FY 2023, higher than the 2.6% growth expected in March for that year. Mr. Aka expected a rebound in financial sector, as interest rates go up, pandemic fears recede, and robust jobs openings will help to support near-term employment growth.

Ms. Davis Burnham asked about the accuracy of the S&P Global's economic growth predictions over time. Mr. Aka answered that from that his past discussions with the company, he concluded that one cannot truly compare actual growth with their initial forecasts, given the many data revisions that take place over time. Mr. Roose added that S&P Global was one of the few major firms forecasting a wide variety of economic data. He also pointed to a past presentation showing that economic forecasts are all over the map in times of turmoil; in normal times forecasts are much closer to each other.

General Fund Revenues - Fiscal Year 2022:

The Revenue Subcommittee recommended the following updates to March's estimates:

Revenue Category	Mar-22	May-22	Change
PIT Refunds	(257.5)	(466.5)	(209.0)
Personal Income Tax	2,159.5	2,327.7	168.2
Dividends and Interest	41.3	13.4	(27.9)
Franchise Tax	1,268.0	1,294.8	26.8
Unclaimed Property Refunds	(185.0)	(200.0)	(15.0)
Realty Transfer Tax	295.7	308.0	12.3
Corporation Income Tax	342.6	352.6	10.0
CIT Refunds	(70.0)	(64.4)	5.6
Gross Receipts Tax	322.5	327.5	5.0
Limited Partnerships & LLC's	428.0	433.0	5.0
Public Utility Tax	26.5	28.5	2.0
Other Refunds	(18.9)	(20.0)	(1.1)
Lottery	232.5	233.1	0.6
Other Revenues	66.3	66.0	(0.3)

For a complete listing of FY 2022 estimates, see Table 2.

Mr. Roose said that barring any unforeseen economic development, tracking and policy changes are at this point the major drivers of the revenue forecast for the current fiscal year. He noted that tracking is distorted for large revenue sources because of the pandemic and delayed due dates and mentioned that out-year revenue changes are based on current year revisions and changes to the economic outlook.

Discussion of FY 2022 Estimates:

Personal Income Tax (PIT) Less Refunds: Mr. Roose recommended a decrease in the estimate by \$40.8 million.

Mr. Roose said growth in withholding has been consistently strong (over 12% since March), prompting him to recommend an upward revision of \$14 million for FY 2022 and \$55.7 million for FY 2023. He noted that the FY 2023 withholding growth rate has been raised from 5.7% in March to the above trend rate of 8.2%.

Turning to estimated payments, Mr. Roose mentioned that tracking is distorted since first-quarter payments were due on May 2 instead of end-April and added that the March estimate is still on target. During the Subcommittee meeting he had also mentioned that receipts were doubled in the first few days of May while noting that second-quarter payments are due on June 15.

Mr. Roose attributed the higher FY 2023 estimate for estimated payments to the fact that a portion of the surge in final payments will represent continuing liability rather than one-time extraordinary events.

Mr. Roose presented a chart showing that final payments have been extraordinary. Indeed, May 1–12 collections have far exceeded receipts of any previous filing season. After pointing out that collections were already \$20 million above the March forecast by the end of April, and reached \$111 million through May 13, Mr. Roose said that the revenue category is headed toward a record performance. Many U.S. states have also seen strong final payments.

Mr. Roose mentioned that nonwithheld income has been much stronger than expected over the course of tax year 2021. Nonwithheld income includes business income, dividends, pension, capital gains from stock market and other assets such as real estate transactions, crypto currency, and required minimum distributions from retirement accounts. For Mr. Roose the key question for the forecast has to do with how much of the nonwithheld income can be considered one time and how much may be continuing in tax year 2022 and later. He indicated that the current forecast assumes the vast majority of nonwithheld income is one time realization.

Overall, net PIT is expected to decline by \$40.8 million for FY 2022 thanks to soaring refunds on the back of higher routine refunds and the implementation of the Delaware Relief Rebates (which has an estimated cost of \$186.5 million). Adjusting for rebates, FY 2022 net PIT is up \$145.7 million.

Ms. Davis Burnham asked Mr. Shopa about his experience during tax filing season. Mr. Shopa answered that one-time events were significant last year and in the first quarter of the year. He also said these events are the result of large sales of stocks and other assets and did not see any trend emerging as a result.

Dividends and Interest: Mr. Roose recommended a decrease in the estimate by \$27.9 million.

Ms. Davis said the State's portfolio has been repositioned in recent months to reflect a higher allocation of funds in the liquidity accounts and protect the accounts from future losses. She added the decrease in the estimate reflected the aftermath of the repositioning.

Net Franchise + LP/LLC: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$31.8 million.

During the Subcommittee meeting Mr. Knight had attributed the higher FY 2022 estimate to tracking.

Unclaimed Property Less Refunds: Mr. Roose recommended a decrease in the estimate by \$15 million.

Mr. Roose said claims are higher due to reciprocal claims, which represent money sent by holders to Delaware that should have gone to other U.S. states.

Corporate Income Tax (CIT) Less Refunds: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$15.6 million.

During the Subcommittee meeting Mr. Roose had said that tracking was distorted by calendar and processing issues. He had also mentioned that gross CIT receipts were very strong, leading to an increase in the (gross receipts) estimate. Meanwhile, the refunds estimate was reduced by \$5.6 million based on actual refunds to date.

Echoing a similar argument made in March, Mr. Roose mentioned that 4 large revenue sources (Realty Transfer, Corporate Franchise, Estimated PIT and Corporate Income Tax) have seen extraordinary growth over the last 12 to 24 months. He described potentially significant downside risks from these sources, which in the worst-case scenario could lead to a significant (\$800 million) reduction in the forecast for FY 2023–24.

Mr. Roose indicated that the overall personal income tax (rather than just estimated payments) could now be added as part of the revenue sources with significant downside risks. He noted significant uncertainties in the out-year forecasts.

Ms. Davis Burnham said Ms. Davis had mentioned during the Subcommittee meeting that the benchmark index methodology might need to be reviewed and asked whether legislation is needed to do so. Mr. Geisenberger said the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) is the result of an executive order and an epilogue language in the budget. He said there is no underlying legislation creating the BSF, which ultimately is a negotiation between the General Assembly and the Governor.

Mr. Geisenberger added that raising the 5% BSF cap is not under consideration. Mr. Cade agreed. He added that his office will communicate with the Joint Finance Committee and the Controller General office some recommendations about the BSF brought about by the recommended increases in General Fund revenues.

Mr. Geisenberger said the BSF, which aims to deal with the volatility of the State revenue and build reserve in good times to help navigate bad times, was never contemplated as an inflationary reserve, and thus not designed to meet inflationary concerns. Mr. Cade agreed.

Ms. Davis suggested that perhaps inflation risks should be added to the benchmark formula. Mr. Cade answered that since market pressure will be felt

across projects even beyond the current period, one should stay ahead of the curve rather than utilizing the benchmark to address those issues. Mr. Houghton agreed with Mr. Cade and noted that some projects do not get done or are delayed due to their high estimates.

Other changes were attributed to tracking.

FY 2022 Estimate Adopted:

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept \$5,718.8 million as the revenue estimate for FY 2022. The estimate represents a reduction of \$17.8 million from the March estimate. The adjusted growth rate is 14%.

Mr. Roose mentioned that the estimate included the Delaware Relief Rebates.

General Fund Revenues - Fiscal Year 2023:

The Revenue Subcommittee recommended the following updates to March's estimates:

Revenue Category	Mar-22	May-22	Change
Personal Income Tax	2,218.8	2,294.5	75.7
Franchise Tax	1,196.8	1,246.8	50.0
Dividends and Interest	33.5	52.1	18.6
Gross Receipts Tax	339.3	351.1	11.8
Corporation Income Tax	246.0	253.2	7.2
Limited Partnerships & LLC's	428.0	433.0	5.0
Public Utility Tax	24.6	26.5	1.9
Lottery	230.5	232.1	1.6
Other Revenues	66.9	66.4	(0.5)

For a complete listing of FY 2023 estimates, see Table 2.

Discussion of FY 2023 Estimates:

Personal Income Tax (PIT) Less Refunds: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$75.7 million.

Mr. Roose noted the upward revision in withholding growth for FY 2023, as well as a higher estimate for estimated payments.

Net Franchise + LP/LLC: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$55 million.

During the Subcommittee meeting Mr. Knight had noted that the FY 2023 estimate had been partially increased to account for market uncertainties.

Dividends and Interest: Mr. Roose recommended an increase in the estimate by \$18.6 million.

Ms. Davis attributed the higher estimate for both FY 2023 and FY 2024 to significant increases in future interest rate expectations.

Other changes reflected the carrying forward of changes made in FY 2022.

FY 2023 Estimate Adopted:

A motion was made, seconded and approved to accept \$5,797.1 million as the revenue estimate for FY 2023. The estimate represents an increase of \$171.3 million from the March estimate. The adjusted growth rate is -0.5%.

Mr. Roose noted that about half of the increase in the estimate comes from changes to the personal income tax category. Mr. Geisenberger said the forecast is built with some level of conservativeness and does not assume steep declines that occur during recessions. Mr. Roose mentioned that the FY 2024 forecast is flat.

Balance and Appropriations Worksheet: Mr. Roose presented the Balance and Appropriations worksheet. The result of this exercise is attached as Table 3.

Transportation Trust Fund (TTF):

TTF -- Expenditures: Ms. Haw-Young presented the Transportation Trust Fund's expenditure forecast.

State Operations Expenditure: There was no change from the March estimate of \$325 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said the category is tracking as planned.

State Capital Expenditure: Increased from \$320.0 million in March to \$323.2 million.

Ms. Haw-Young recommended an increase in Support Systems spending estimate by \$8.1 million, as projects are doing well, and project managers may exceed their original targets. She also recommended a decrease in the Transit estimate by \$4.9 million, as manufacturing delays and supply chain issues have pushed the delivery of buses and vehicles ordered by the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) into the following fiscal year.

Federal Capital Expenditure: Increased from \$250.0 million in March to \$260.7 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said that tracking would suggest an increase in the estimate.

U.S. 301 Capital Expenditure: Decreased from \$34.8 million in March to \$27.1 million.

Ms. Haw-Young attributed the decrease in the estimate to pending legislation, which has pushed spend into the next fiscal year until it is resolved.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept \$936 million as the FY 2022 TTF expenditure estimate. The estimate represents an increase of \$6.2 million from the March estimate (See Table 4.)

TTF -- Revenues: Ms. Haw-Young presented the Transportation Trust Fund's revenue forecast.

FY 2022 Estimates:

The following changes were made from the March estimates.

Toll Road Revenues: Increased from \$191.7 million in March to \$200.2 million.

Ms. Haw-Young attributed the increase in the estimate to an increase in I-95 revenue due to a return of traffic counts to pre-COVID trend.

Motor Fuel Tax Administration: Decreased from \$139.7 million in March to \$136.4 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said the decrease in the estimate this year and next is due to higher gasoline prices and higher number of fuel-efficient vehicles.

Division of Motor Vehicles: Increased from \$232.3 million in March to \$250.1 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said the volume of used car sale and higher prices are the

major drivers for the revenue category. She also noted a fiscal year to date (through April) collections that were only \$5 million below the March projection, as well as a backlog of documents that need to be processed.

Other Transportation Revenues: Decreased from \$12.0 million in March to \$10.1 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said that balances from unspent bond proceeds are being used to pay for construction projects, and that investment activities have declined due to market conditions.

U.S. 301 Revenues: There was no change from the March estimate of \$23.4 million.

Mr. Bonini said DelDOT has been allowed to charge for speeding tickets on I-95 construction zone. He asked whether there is an estimate for collections from those tickets and whether it has been included in the Transportation Trust Fund's revenue forecast.

Ms. Majeski replied that after several weeks of warning, the first violations were issued over the past two weeks. She indicated that 800 violations have been issued to date and that DelDOT has not yet seen the returns, as individuals have been given several days before making any payment. Ms. Majeski mentioned that revenue from the penalties, which will be used to support other traffic safety initiatives, will be collected by both her Department (DelDOT) and State police and will be reported to the General Assembly.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept \$620.2 million as the FY 2022 TTF revenue estimate. The estimate represents an increase of \$21.1 million from the March estimate.

FY 2023 Estimates:

The following changes were made from the March estimates.

Toll Road Revenues: Increased from \$202.6 million in March to \$205.5 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said the estimate was updated to account for the higher traffic counts trend.

Motor Fuel Tax Administration: Decreased from \$146.9 million in March to \$143.6 million.

Division of Motor Vehicles: There was no change from the March estimate of

\$236.4 million.

Other Transportation Revenues: Decreased from \$13.2 million in March to \$11.7 million.

Ms. Haw-Young said she did not expect market conditions to change anytime soon.

U.S. 301 Revenues: There was no change from the March estimate of \$23.7 million.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept \$620.9 million as the FY 2023 TTF revenue estimate. The estimate represents a decrease of \$1.9 million from the March estimate (See Table 5.)

Other Business:

FY 2023 Budget Benchmark: Ms. Marlin said DEFAC has been working under Executive Order Number 21 since 2018. She mentioned that the budget benchmark index formula is unchanged: the calculation of the index is based on personal income growth, population growth, and an inflation measure for state and local government purchases.

Ms. Marlin said the May benchmark index for FY 2022 is 4.5%, which is higher than the 4.0% index derived in December. Explaining the higher index in May, she said inflation saw a large increase in its forecast, going from 5.6% in December to 7.4%.

In addition, Ms. Marlin attributed the personal income forecast change to the latest, fourth-quarter of 2021 data, which show a slower reduction in transfer payments than in December. Ms. Marlin noted that the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has revised prior years' (2010-21) personal income data. She mentioned that the population series was unchanged between December and May.

Using the 4.5% index, the FY 2023 benchmark appropriation is calculated to be \$5,147.7 million, leading to extraordinary revenues of \$1,332.8 million. Ms. Marlin said the latter are available for appropriation to the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF), non-recurring expenses and/or reduction in long-term liabilities.

Ms. Marlin also derived the BSF for budget and planning purposes. She said that the amount currently set aside by the legislature is \$287.3 million and that the increment to the Budget Stabilization Fund is \$693.8 million, leading to a total BSF amount of \$981.1 million.

Mr. Houghton asked when DEFAC is supposed to revisit the methodology used for the benchmark calculation. Mr. Geisenberger answered the revisions are supposed to take place every 5 years, and the revision should thus take place during FY 2023. He added that members should discuss during the June meeting whether they would like to form another DEFAC Subcommittee or a separate panel to review the methodology. Mr. Roose clarified that the revisions are supposed to take place no less than every 5 years.

A motion was made, seconded, and approved to accept the budget benchmark index of 4.5%.

Mr. Houghton announced the next scheduled DEFAC meeting date:

- Friday, June 17, 2022

Mr. Houghton said the meeting will likely be hybrid. Mr. Geisenberger noted the June meeting will take place in the morning.

Mr. Fasy thanked Mr. Houghton for his kind words at the beginning of the meeting.

There being no further business, Mr. Houghton adjourned the meeting at 2:46 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Arsene Aka

Table 1a.

DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2022 (\$ in millions)																			
May 16, 2022																			
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022						
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriation						
Budget Act	3,091.5	3,305.3	3,508.6	3,586.8	3,718.2	3,809.5	3,908.5	4,084.1	4,106.9	4,270.8	4,451.9	4,547.0	4,771.5						
Cash to Bond Bill	0.0	91.0	115.3	53.4	60.9	23.8	0.0	12.6	0.0	189.0	184.3	35.4	692.3						
Grant-in-Aid	35.4	35.2	41.2	44.2	44.8	45.4	43.0	45.9	37.3	52.1	55.1	54.5	63.2						
Continuing & Encumbered (from prior years)	183.7	184.9	303.7	301.1	276.4	194.8	201.3	181.5	178.6	184.1	329.6	431.3	495.8						
Supplementals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	49.2	62.0	0.0	221.1						
Fiscal Year Spending Authority	3,310.6	3,616.4	3,968.8	3,985.5	4,100.2	4,073.5	4,152.8	4,324.3	4,322.8	4,745.2	5,082.8	5,068.2	6,243.9						
LESS:																			
Reversions to the General Fund	49.3	42.1	75.3	50.5	111.3	39.6	57.5	39.6	20.6	21.4	137.6	53.4							
Encumbered to next fiscal year	37.7	35.2	39.3	35.6	40.2	39.5	40.8	37.5	35.8	41.5	54.0	53.2							
Continuing to next fiscal year																			
Operating Budget																			
Bond Bill																			
Total Continuing	147.2	268.4	261.8	240.9	154.6	161.8	140.7	141.1	148.3	288.1	377.3	442.6							
Subtotal	234.1	345.7	376.4	327.0	306.1	240.9	239.0	218.2	204.7	351.0	568.9	549.2							
Fiscal Year Budgetary Expenditures	3,076.5	3,270.7	3,592.4	3,658.5	3,794.1	3,832.6	3,913.7	4,106.1	4,118.1	4,394.3	4,513.9	4,519.0	5,033.8						
% increase/(decrease)		6.31%	9.84%	1.84%	3.71%	1.01%	2.12%	4.92%	0.29%	6.71%	9.61%	2.84%	11.4%						
Comments:																			
Expenditures / Spending Authority	FY2010 92.9%	FY2011 90.4%	FY2012 90.5%	FY2013 91.8%	FY2014 92.5%	FY2015 94.1%	FY2016 94.2%	FY2017 95.0%	FY2018 95.3%	FY2019 92.6%	FY2020 88.8%	FY2021 89.2%	FY2022 80.6%						
Reversions / Spending Authority	1.5%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.7%	1.1%	1.2%						
Encumbered / Spending Authority	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%						
Total Continuing / Spending Authority	4.4%	7.4%	6.6%	6.0%	3.8%	4.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	6.1%	7.4%	8.7%	17.2%						

Recommended by Expenditures Subcommittee;
May 16, 2022

Table 1b.

DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2022 (\$ in millions)																
	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2022	FY2022	Difference	% change	Annual Avg.	FY2022 YTD	% spent	% of	% of
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Mar	May	22 vs. 21	'22 vs. '21	'22 vs. '17	(actual 04/30/22)	(actual 04/30/22)			
Salaries	1,361.8	1,402.9	1,421.1	1,499.9	1,558.6	1,593.0	1,662.8	1,662.8	69.8	4.4%	3.46%	1,424.7	33.0%	35.3%	34.1%	34.5%
Fringe Benefits	453.7	480.5	479.6	494.4	506.1	513.3	516.1	516.1	2.8	0.5%	1.44%	443.7	10.3%	11.4%	11.3%	11.6%
Health Care	334.1	359.0	357.9	362.6	369.0	372.5	369.9	369.9	(2.6)	-0.7%	0.60%	318.0	7.4%	8.2%	8.3%	8.7%
Other	119.6	121.5	121.7	131.8	137.1	140.8	146.2	146.2	5.4	3.8%	3.77%	125.7	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
Pension	297.3	317.7	316.7	360.8	360.1	372.6	413.3	413.3	40.7	10.9%	5.40%	359.6	8.3%	8.2%	8.2%	7.7%
Contribution	150.6	152.4	167.6	201.5	205.0	212.1	235.3	235.3	23.2	10.9%	9.07%	204.7	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%
Health Care	105.0	130.2	136.0	145.4	145.9	139.2	154.4	167.5	28.3	20.3%	5.16%	145.7	3.4%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%
Other	41.7	35.1	13.1	13.9	9.2	21.3	23.6	10.5	(10.7)	-50.5%	-21.37%	9.2	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Debt Service	169.4	179.0	187.2	183.9	184.1	187.3	205.7	205.7	18.4	9.8%	2.82%	202.6	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%
Grants	349.6	365.7	362.9	445.2	507.1	433.2	683.9	683.9	250.7	57.9%	13.34%	589.7	13.7%	9.6%	10.1%	8.8%
Medicaid	689.1	739.7	750.2	733.4	702.0	734.1	830.7	811.7	77.6	10.6%	1.88%	678.9	15.7%	16.2%	16.7%	18.2%
Contractual Services	513.6	537.6	526.1	589.0	600.5	607.5	652.3	652.3	44.8	7.4%	3.94%	537.1	12.4%	13.4%	13.4%	12.8%
Supplies & Materials	66.9	68.7	61.9	69.3	64.7	60.9	64.0	64.0	3.1	5.1%	-1.41%	52.2	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%
Capital Outlay	12.3	14.3	12.4	18.5	30.6	17.2	21.5	24.0	6.8	39.5%	10.91%	27.8	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
FY Budgetary Expenditures	3,913.7	4,106.1	4,118.1	4,394.3	4,513.9	4,519.0	5,050.3	5,033.8	514.8	11.4%	4.16%	4316.4	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Comments:																

Table 1c.

DEFAC Expenditures Forecast for General Fund Disbursements FY2023-2026 (\$ in millions)													
May 16, 2022													
	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	May		May	May	May	May	
Salaries	1,361.8	1,402.9	1,421.1	1,499.9	1,558.6	1593.0	1662.8		1771.1	1832.3	1895.7	1961.2	
Fringe Benefits	453.7	480.5	479.6	494.4	506.1	513.3	516.1		589.1	597.7	606.5	615.5	
Health Care	334.1	359.0	357.9	362.6	369.0	372.5	369.9		430.7	433.3	435.9	438.5	
Other	119.6	121.5	121.7	131.8	137.1	140.8	146.2		158.4	164.4	170.6	177.0	
Pension	297.3	317.7	316.7	360.8	360.1	372.6	413.3		424.0	450.6	480.4	513.3	
Contribution	150.6	153.7	167.6	201.5	205.0	212.1	235.3		234.4	255.6	278.8	304.1	
Health Care	105.0	131.3	136.0	145.4	145.9	139.2	167.5		172.9	181.8	191.2	201.1	
Other	41.7	32.7	13.1	13.9	9.2	21.3	10.5		16.7	13.1	10.3	8.1	
Debt Service	169.4	179.0	187.2	183.9	184.1	187.3	205.7		218.4	224.6	230.9	237.4	
Grants	349.6	365.7	362.9	445.2	507.1	433.2	683.9		564.0	639.2	724.5	821.1	
Medicaid	689.1	739.7	750.2	733.4	702.0	734.1	811.7		805.9	821.0	836.4	852.1	
Contractual Services	513.6	537.6	526.1	589.0	600.5	607.5	652.3		951.6	989.1	1028.1	1068.7	
Supplies & Materials	66.9	68.7	61.9	69.3	64.7	60.9	64.0		86.3	85.1	83.9	82.7	
Capital Outlay	12.3	14.3	12.4	18.5	30.6	17.2	24.0		32.8	36.4	40.3	44.8	
FY Budgetary Expenditures	3,913.7	4,106.1	4,118.1	4,394.3	4,513.9	4,519.1	5033.8		5,443.2	5,676.0	5,926.7	6,196.8	
Comments:													
Forecast FY2024-FY2026 is based on the annual average growth rate for each category FY2017-FY2022(May Estimate).													

Recommended by Expenditures Subcommittee;

May 16, 2022

Table 1c.

OMB General Assumptions FY2023 Forecast												
The FY2023 projected spend takes the following into consideration:												
1. FY2023 Recommended Operating Budget \$4,991.3 million												
2. FY2023 Recommended Grant in Aid Budget \$56.9 million												
3. FY2023 Recommended One Time Supplemental Budget \$215.9 million												
4. FY2023 Recommended Capital Budget - General Fund cash projects \$591.6 million												
5. Continuing Funds from prior year(s) Cash Projects and One Time funds, currently estimating \$580 million												
Salary - Includes increase for Steps/CBAs, Unit Count growth, a salary policy providing no less than 2% salary increase for all employees, as well as the 27th pay that occurs in FY 2023 (occurs every 11 years)												
Pension - Includes a decrease in the State Employee rate from 23.80% to 21.80% (stemming from the Basic Rate portion decreasing from 13.13.55% to 12.05%)												
Fringe Other - No change from the 6.2% rate for FY2022												
Healthcare - No change from the rates for FY 2022												
Debt Service - Increased \$12.7M for both existing and new debt from 2022 bond sale												
Grants - Includes the recommended \$56.9M from the Grant in Aid Budget, \$139M for UD and Housing from the Operating Budget, \$70M from the Capital General Fund Budget, and \$75M spend of the continued cash projects. The decrease from current year spend is being driven by the large amount of pass-through funds included in the FY22 Capital Budget-General Fund cash projects, such as Community Reinvestments \$70M and S Market St \$40M whereas the larger FY23 Budget items fall into different categories and expected longer spend timelines, such as the Kent/Sussex Courthouse \$80M, ERP Cloud Migration \$25M.												
Medicaid - Includes pre-Covid 35.4% state share in conjunction with higher level of Eligible participants that will gradually decrease with monthly redeterminations throughout the year. The decrease from current year spend is being driven by the federal reconciliation payment expected to be paid out in the current year and it is non-recurring.												
Contractual Services - Includes recommended programmatic base budget increases \$75M from the Operating Budget, \$110M from the Onte Time Supplemental Budget, \$129M from the Capital General Fund Budget, and \$75M spend of the continued cash projects.												
Supplies - projected at FY2022 level, with \$5M spend from continued cash projects												
Capital - projected at FY2022 operational level and \$15M continued cash projects												

Table 2. DEFAC General Fund Revenue Worksheet

May-22 DEFAC Meeting		FY 2021		FY 2022				
Revenue Category		Actual Collections	B DEFAC Mar-22	C % B over A	D DEFAC May-22	E % D over A	F \$ Increase D over B	
Personal Income Tax		2,123.8	2,159.5	1.7%	2,327.7	9.6%	168.2	
Less: Refunds		(235.4)	(257.5)	9.4%	(466.5)	98.2%	(209.0)	
PIT Less Refunds		1,888.4	1,902.0	0.7%	1,861.2	-1.4%	(40.8)	
Franchise Tax		1,082.5	1,268.0	17.1%	1,294.8	19.6%	26.8	
Limited Partnerships & LLC's		385.3	428.0	11.1%	433.0	12.4%	5.0	
Subtotal Franchise + LP/LLC		1,467.8	1,696.0	15.6%	1,727.8	17.7%	31.8	
Less: Refunds		(11.7)	(14.0)	19.3%	(14.0)	19.3%	0.0	
Net Franchise + LP/LLC		1,456.0	1,682.0	15.5%	1,713.8	17.7%	31.8	
Business Entity Fees		148.3	169.3	14.2%	169.3	14.2%	0.0	
Uniform Commercial Code		26.7	30.9	15.7%	30.9	15.7%	0.0	
Unclaimed Property		554.0	554.0	0.0%	554.0	0.0%	0.0	
Less: Refunds		(105.4)	(185.0)	75.6%	(200.0)	89.8%	(15.0)	
Unclaimed Prop Less Refunds		448.6	369.0	-17.8%	354.0	-21.1%	(15.0)	
Gross Receipts Tax		279.9	322.5	15.2%	327.5	17.0%	5.0	
Lottery		215.7	232.5	7.8%	233.1	8.1%	0.6	
Corporation Income Tax		255.3	342.6	34.2%	352.6	38.1%	10.0	
Less: Refunds		(45.6)	(70.0)	53.4%	(64.4)	41.1%	5.6	
CIT Less Refunds		209.7	272.6	30.0%	288.2	37.4%	15.6	
Realty Transfer Tax		236.5	295.7	25.0%	308.0	30.2%	12.3	
Cigarette Taxes		115.7	111.0	-4.1%	111.0	-4.1%	0.0	
Bank Franchise Tax		74.9	109.2	45.8%	109.2	45.8%	0.0	
Insurance Taxes and Fees		97.1	73.2	-24.6%	73.2	-24.6%	0.0	
Hospital Board and Treatment		23.1	20.0	-13.5%	20.0	-13.5%	0.0	
Public Utility Tax		35.0	26.5	-24.4%	28.5	-18.7%	2.0	
Alcoholic Beverage Tax		32.7	31.5	-3.7%	31.5	-3.7%	0.0	
Dividends and Interest		64.0	41.3	-35.5%	13.4	-79.1%	(27.9)	
Other Revenues		62.9	66.3	5.4%	66.0	4.9%	(0.3)	
Less: Other Refunds		(25.0)	(18.9)	-24.5%	(20.0)	-20.1%	(1.1)	
Net Receipts		5,390.3	5,736.6	6.4%	5,718.8	6.1%	(17.8)	

Adj Growth Rate

14.0%

Table 2. DEFAC General Fund Revenue Worksheet

Revenue Category	May-22 DEFAC Meeting		FY 2023				FY 2024			
	G DEFAC Mar-22	H % G over B	I DEFAC May-22	J % I over D	K \$ Increase I over G	L DEFAC Mar-22	M % L over G	L DEFAC May-22	M % L over I	P \$ Increase N over L
Personal Income Tax	2,218.8	2.7%	2,294.5	-1.4%	75.7	2,331.0	5.1%	2,413.5	5.2%	82.5
Less: Refunds	(232.9)	-9.6%	(232.9)	-50.1%	0.0	(233.1)	0.1%	(233.1)	0.1%	0.0
PIT Less Refunds	1,985.9	4.4%	2,061.6	10.8%	75.7	2,097.9	5.6%	2,180.4	5.8%	82.5
Franchise Tax	1,196.8	-5.6%	1,246.8	-3.7%	50.0	1,124.1	-6.1%	1,124.1	-9.8%	0.0
Limited Partnerships & LLC's	428.0	0.0%	433.0	0.0%	5.0	420.8	-1.7%	420.8	-2.8%	0.0
Subtotal Franchise + LP/LLC	1,624.8	-4.2%	1,679.8	-2.8%	55.0	1,544.9	-4.9%	1,544.9	-8.0%	(0.0)
Less: Refunds	(10.0)	-28.6%	(10.0)	-28.6%	0.0	(10.0)	0.0%	(10.0)	0.0%	0.0
Net Franchise + LP/LLC	1,614.8	-4.0%	1,669.8	-2.6%	55.0	1,534.9	-4.9%	1,534.9	-8.1%	(0.0)
Business Entity Fees	159.8	-5.6%	159.8	-5.6%	0.0	150.0	-6.1%	150.0	-6.1%	0.0
Uniform Commercial Code	30.9	0.0%	30.9	0.0%	0.0	26.5	-14.2%	26.5	-14.2%	0.0
Unclaimed Property	525.0	-5.2%	525.0	-5.2%	0.0	500.0	-4.8%	500.0	-4.8%	0.0
Less: Refunds	(185.0)	0.0%	(185.0)	-7.5%	0.0	(160.0)	-13.5%	(160.0)	-13.5%	0.0
Unclaimed Prop Less Refunds	340.0	-7.9%	340.0	-4.0%	0.0	340.0	0.0%	340.0	0.0%	0.0
Gross Receipts Tax	339.3	5.2%	351.1	7.2%	11.8	352.8	4.0%	365.1	4.0%	12.3
Lottery	230.5	-0.9%	232.1	-0.4%	1.6	226.3	-1.8%	227.8	-1.8%	1.5
Corporation Income Tax	246.0	-28.2%	253.2	-28.2%	7.2	250.2	1.7%	257.5	1.7%	7.3
Less: Refunds	(70.0)	0.0%	(70.0)	8.7%	0.0	(70.0)	0.0%	(70.0)	0.0%	0.0
CIT Less Refunds	176.0	-35.4%	183.2	-36.4%	7.2	180.2	2.4%	187.5	2.3%	7.3
Realty Transfer Tax	302.0	2.1%	302.0	-1.9%	0.0	271.8	-10.0%	271.8	-10.0%	0.0
Cigarette Taxes	108.4	-2.3%	108.4	-2.3%	0.0	106.0	-2.2%	106.0	-2.2%	0.0
Bank Franchise Tax	98.7	-9.6%	98.7	-9.6%	0.0	101.5	2.8%	101.5	2.8%	0.0
Insurance Taxes and Fees	80.7	10.2%	80.7	10.2%	0.0	78.4	-2.9%	78.4	-2.9%	0.0
Hospital Board and Treatment	20.2	1.0%	20.2	1.0%	0.0	21.3	5.4%	21.3	5.4%	0.0
Public Utility Tax	24.6	-7.2%	26.5	-7.0%	1.9	22.8	-7.3%	24.6	-7.2%	1.8
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	31.9	1.3%	31.9	1.3%	0.0	32.4	1.6%	32.4	1.6%	0.0
Dividends and Interest	33.5	-18.9%	52.1	288.8%	18.6	39.1	16.7%	64.6	24.0%	25.5
Other Revenues	66.9	0.9%	66.4	0.6%	(0.5)	68.1	1.8%	67.6	1.8%	(0.5)
Less: Other Refunds	(18.3)	-3.2%	(18.3)	-8.5%	0.0	(18.4)	0.5%	(18.4)	0.5%	0.0
Net Receipts	5,625.8	-1.9%	5,797.1	1.4%	171.3	5,631.6	0.1%	5,762.0	-0.6%	130.4
Adj Growth Rate					-0.5%				-1.8%	

Table 3. Balance and Appropriations Worksheet

May-22

FY 2022 EXPENDITURES		FY 2022 BALANCES		FY 2023 APPROPRIATION LIMITS	
Total Spending Authority	\$6,243.9	Total Expenditures	\$5,033.8	FY 2023 Revenue Estimate	\$5,797.1
Less: Continuing Appropriations & Encumbrances from FY 2022	(\$1,135.1)	vs. FY 2022 Revenues	5,718.8	Unencumbered Cash Balance from FY 2022	\$815.7
Less: Reversions	(\$75.0)	Operating Balance	685.0	100% Appropriation Limit	\$6,612.8
Total Expenditures	\$5,033.8	Prior Year Cash Balance	1833.4	98% Appropriation Limit	\$6,480.5
		Less: Budget Stabilization Fund (83 Del Law c 54; HB 250, Section 72)	(\$287.3)	Prior 98% Appropriation Limit	\$6,296.3
		Cumulative Cash Balance	2,231.1	Increase (Decrease) from Prior Meeting	\$184.2
		Less: Continuing Appropriations & Encumbrances from FY 2022	(1,135.1)	October 2021 98% Appropriation Limit	\$5,683.0
		Less: Budgetary Reserve Account	(\$280.3)	Increase (Decrease) from October 2021	\$797.5
		Unencumbered Cash Balance 6/30	\$815.7		
FY 2022 BUDGET					
Budget	\$4,771.5				
Grants	\$63.2				
Supplemental	\$913.4				
Total Appropriations	\$5,748.1				
Plus: Continuing Appropriations & Encumbrances from Prior Years	\$495.8				
Total Spending Authority	\$6,243.9				

Table 4.

Delaware Department of Transportation FY 2022 Expenditures, Through April 30, 2022												83%
	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Appropriation	OCTOBER FY2022 Forecast	DECEMBER FY2022 Forecast	MARCH FY2022 Forecast	MAY FY2022 Forecast	\$ difference March to May	\$ difference Forecast V. FY2021 Actual	FY2022 YTD Spend	% spent YTD	
Operations			w/o US301									
Debt Service	91.5	93.5	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	0.0	(26.5)	67.0	100%	
Personnel Costs	102.3	102.6	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	0.0	3.4	89.8	85%	
Operations/Capital Outlay	59.7	60.5	70.5	60.5	70.5	72.2	72.2	0.0	11.7	58.6	81%	
Transit Operations (DTC)	94.8	46.6	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	0.0	33.2	66.5	83%	
Total Expenditures - Operations	348.3	303.2	323.3	313.3	323.3	325.0	325.0	0.0	21.8	281.9	87%	
State Capital												
Road System	254.8	258.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.3	0.0	(58.0)	154.0	77%	
Grants & Allocations	37.4	30.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	0.0	13.0	23.1	53%	
Support Systems	53.9	54.7	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	49.4	8.1	(5.3)	36.0	73%	
Transit	28.7	27.0	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	30.3	(4.9)	3.3	22.9	76%	
State Capital	374.8	370.2	320.0	320.0	320.0	320.0	323.2	3.2	(47.0)	236.0	73%	
Federal Capital												
Federal Capital	278.5	293.5	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	260.7	10.7	(32.8)	207.7	80%	
Total Expenditures - Capital	653.3	663.7	570.0	570.0	570.0	570.0	583.9	13.9	(79.8)	443.7	76%	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,001.6	966.9	893.3	883.3	893.3	895.0	908.9	13.9	(58.0)	725.6	80%	

	OCTOBER FY2022 Forecast	DECEMBER FY2022 Forecast	MARCH FY2022 Forecast	MAY FY2022 Forecast	\$ difference March to May	FY2022 YTD Spend	% spent YTD
DelDOT	883.3	893.3	895.0	908.9	\$ 13.9	\$ 725.6	80%
US301	34.8	34.8	34.8	27.1	\$ (7.7)	\$ 14.0	52%
TOTAL	918.1	928.1	929.8	936.0	\$ 6.2	\$ 739.6	79%

Table 5.

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Transportation Trust Fund Revenues									
	FY20	FY21	% Chg.	Fiscal 2022		Fiscal 2023		Fiscal 2023	
				3/21/2022 Approved	5/16/2022 Recomm	% Chg. FY 21	3/21/2022 Approved	5/16/2022 Recomm	% Chg. FY 22
<u>TOLL ROAD REVENUES:</u>									
I95 Newark Plaza	\$114.3	\$114.4	0.1%	\$130.3	\$138.8	21.4%	\$136.6	\$139.5	0.5%
Route 1 Toll Road	54.2	55.0	1.5%	\$59.6	\$59.6	8.3%	\$63.9	\$63.9	7.2%
Concessions	1.9	1.3	-31.6%	\$1.8	\$1.8	36.6%	\$2.1	\$2.1	16.7%
Total Toll Road Revenues	170.4	170.7	0.2%	\$191.7	\$200.2	17.3%	\$202.6	\$205.5	2.6%
<u>MOTOR FUEL TAX ADMIN.</u>	138.7	128.5	-7.4%	\$139.7	\$136.4	6.2%	\$146.9	\$143.6	5.3%
<u>DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES</u>									
Motor Vehicle Document Fees	113.6	138.9	22.3%	\$126.2	\$144.0	3.7%	\$128.5	\$128.5	-10.8%
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	53.8	60.8	13.0%	\$62.1	\$62.1	2.1%	\$63.2	\$63.2	1.8%
Other DMV Revenues	39.4	37.0	-6.1%	\$44.0	\$44.0	19.0%	\$44.7	\$44.7	1.6%
Total DMV Revenues	206.8	236.7	14.5%	\$232.3	\$250.1	5.7%	\$236.4	\$236.4	-5.5%
<u>OTHER TRANSPORTATION REV.</u>									
Other Transportation Rev	11.2	11.4	1.8%	\$9.0	\$9.0	-20.8%	\$9.2	\$9.2	2.2%
Investment Income(Net)	5.9	2.4	-59.3%	\$3.0	\$1.1	-53.4%	\$4.0	\$2.5	127.3%
Total Other Transp. Revenue	17.1	13.8	-19.3%	\$12.0	\$10.1	-26.8%	\$13.2	\$11.7	15.8%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533.0	\$549.7	3.1%	\$575.7	\$596.8	8.6%	\$599.1	\$597.2	0.1%
\$21.1 (\$1.9)									
	FY20	FY21	% Chg.	Fiscal 2022		Fiscal 2023		Fiscal 2023	
				3/21/2022 Approved	5/16/2022 Recomm	% Chg. FY 21	3/21/2022 Approved	5/16/2022 Recomm	% Chg. FY 22
US301 Revenues	\$ 25.8	\$ 19.9	-22.9%	\$ 23.4	\$ 23.4	17.58%	\$ 23.7	\$ 23.7	1.28%
TOTAL	\$ 558.8	\$ 569.6	1.9%	\$ 599.1	\$ 620.2	8.9%	\$ 622.8	\$ 620.9	0.1%